

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 19, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
HANIBAL HAMLIN,
of Maine.

Republican Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MONDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Vaughan, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindemann, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS-FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
of Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS-SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
of Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS-THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
of Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEVIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDRIDGE, Jr., of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
I. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Mr. Lincoln and a Fugitive Slave Law.

We have never sought to conceal or deny that Mr. Lincoln, our candidate for the presidency, holds opinions slightly different from many if not a majority of the republican party in this state, on the question of a fugitive slave law, and is not pledged to an unconditional repeal of the present one, but he is pledged to its amendment, "So that it shall be free from some of the objections which pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency."

The objections to this law have often been stated, and must be familiar to all—if they were removed, as Mr. Lincoln says they ought to be, we are inclined to think that few would ask for its repeal. Many republicans, (we do not know but a majority of them in this state,) are of the opinion that congress cannot pass a constitutional fugitive slave law, believing that the requirement in the constitution that fugitives from service shall be delivered up, is a duty incumbent upon the states alone. We hold that opinion ourselves, but we have never sought to make it a party test in the republican party. It is not a party question in our national organization; and that, we take it, is the only difference between Mr. Lincoln and some of the republicans of this state. *He is, however, against the present fugitive slave law as it stands—he desires its amendment.* The democratic party is in for it as it is, with all its infamous provisions—making every man a slave hunter under a penalty of a thousand dollars—abrogating the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus.

These are, undoubtedly, the objections which Mr. Lincoln would remove, and which are demanded by every consideration of right and justice. No one, who has a spark of humanity left in him, or who loves liberty, can hesitate between the position of Mr. Lincoln and the slave catching democracy.

But it is said that Mr. Lincoln desires those amendments without lessening the efficiency of the fugitive slave law. So do we. If we are under obligation to give up the fugitive, as we are by the terms of the Constitution, we are not in favor of dodging any responsibility imposed by the constitution. But let it be remembered that the law must be "efficient" in protecting the rights of the fugitive, as well as those of the master. It must provide means of ascertaining who is a fugitive, owing service, before he is given up. When this is done, we shall not object to a fugitive slave law as a matter of constitutional, though unwilling duty, if the majority believe that congress can pass one. It is such a law as this, we do not doubt, that Mr. Lincoln refers to, when he speaks of it in answer to Mr. Douglas in their discussion in 1858.

SUBSTANTIAL ACCESIONS.—The Chicago Journal says:—"At the republican meeting at Joliet, a few days since, Joseph E. Street, late democratic mayor of Joliet, made a speech in favor of "Honest Old Abe."

Mr. Street is a lawyer of prominence and ability. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. G. A. Grow, and has heretofore been the recognized leader of the Joliet democracy.

We understand that the Hon. J. M. Roberts, also of Joliet, expresses his determination to support Lincoln and Hamlin.—We congratulate our friends at Joliet upon the coming "over into Macedonia," of gentlemen so estimable, personally, and so influential, politically.

THE RIRON CONVENTION.—The Oxford Republican Express says that the convention and demonstration which came off at Riron on the 5th, was the most magnificent ever witnessed in northern Wisconsin. The Wide-Awakes from Berlin, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Waupun and Ripon, numbering in all about nine hundred, under the marshalship of Col. Kinney, had a torchlight procession in the evening.

ANOTHER HYENA.—The Janesville Gazette, by a correspondent, ridicules Judge Larabee for postponing his meeting at Waupun, on hearing of the calamity by the loss of the Lady Elgin. The Judge arrived at the place of his meeting about the same time the news reached there. He said it was no time for making a political speech—he did not think it would be proper for him to do so, and feeling as he did, he could not make a speech. He would therefore offer a resolution, and hoped the meeting would concur in it:

Resolved, That in view of the dreadful calamity which has fallen in our midst, and as a mark of respect and sympathy with the surviving friends, this meeting do adjourn.

The Gazette correspondent calls this "creeping through a small hole," and says the real reason was the paucity of numbers in attendance. In view of the awful news which had spread through the country, it is strange that there were few prepared to attend a political meeting?

The Gazette also copies the article from the Chicago Press, reflecting upon the objects of the excursion and those engaged in it, and can see no impropriety in it. We can only pity such obtuseness or detest such heartlessness.

The explanation of the Gazette for questioning the sincerity of Judge Larabee is in the fact that he did address a large meeting at another place on the following evening. The same reflection might be against many clergymen who could not address their congregations immediately after the receipt of the stunning intelligence, but which no one pretends the "democracy" proposed to dispense with. What transparent folly, then, to pretend that that resolution did not mean negro suffrage, which was a cardinal point with Booth and his free soil associates.

The array of such names as Judge Cothen, M. B. Williams and Chas. S. Jordan, to prove that nobody but white men were meant by the convention proves nothing at all. Messrs. Cothen, Williams and Jordan, and the convention were just as likely to conciliate the free soil party with a negro suffrage resolution as with declarations of hostility to the admission of more slave states into Union, for the repeal of all laws recognizing slavery anywhere except where it exists as a distinct state right, (of course abolishing it in the District of Columbia,) and for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all new territories, for an alleged defection to which duty, the party, in a preceding state legislature had instructed I. P. Walker to resign his seat in the U. S. senate.

But to clinch this matter, and to show the hardness of the Democrat in its present construction of the suffrage resolution, and its declaration that the democratic party has never been in favor of negro suffrage, let us state the fact that the very question of negro suffrage was then before the people of the state, and was voted upon as a distinct and separate question at the election that fall. The proposition, moreover, received a majority of all the votes cast on that subject, though it failed of adoption because it lacked a few of a majority of the whole number of votes cast for state officers. Was Wisconsin a "democratic" state in 1849, or was it then "black republican," and given up to "negrophobia," in the choice language of modern democrats? Will the Democrat give us another chapter on this subject, and illustrate the position of its party as insensible to the horrors of "negro equality" when a strong feeling of sympathy existed among the people of the state for an oppressed race, and contrast it with the heroism of that same party seeking to create or deepen a prejudice against the same race when it supposed voters were made by such a course?

Such misrepresentations and perversions, which fall nothing short of direct and positive falsehoods, are discreditable to the conductor of any public journal, and peculiarly offensive to any man who assumes a superiority in many attributes over his fellow men.

Douglas' HEALTH.—As a well-wisher to humanity, there is one thing upon which we congratulate the friends of Senator Douglas, and that is his improved health. During the late session of congress he was prevented by severe and alarming illness from voting upon all the important and controverted measures before that body, on which he was undoubtedly extremely anxious to find fault with it, is altogether suppressed, and Mr. Brown treats us as if we had copied it approvingly.

The Gazette did, it is true, copy from the Chicago Tribune the article complained of; but there is no allusion by Mr. Brown to the circumstances which induced us to republish it, and the fact that we declared its political portion "unnecessary and uncalled for," and that if we believed it to have been dictated by the spirit charged upon it, we should denounce it as heartily as those finding fault with it, is altogether suppressed, and Mr. Brown treats us as if we had copied it approvingly.

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The atmosphere of Washington seems to have such an unfavorable effect upon him, even to the endangering of his life, that it will be a merciful act to withdraw him from a locality so prejudicial to his well-being.—We expect the efforts of his real friends to produce this desirable end.

"JUSTICE TO DOUGLAS."—The Milwaukee Inquirer quotes the following extract from the Charleston Inquirer, adding that it awards Douglas the only virtue to which he can justly lay claim—one which none will dispute:

"As we wish to be moderate and just to all, we must protest against the charge of inconsistency that has been urged against Stephen Arnold Douglas. He has been guilty of many gross offences, politically speaking, (with his morals we have nothing to do at present,) but he has not been inconsistent, if we look to his guiding and leading principle. This has been and is Stephen A. Douglas, and from this he has never swerved. He is constantly and consistently for Stephen A. Douglas, and only for or against other principles, or names, or things, as he conceives the interest of his great cardinal principle to be affected."

MR. YANCEY AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Memphis Bulletin says: "Old documents," Mr. Polk once wisely remarked, "are dangerous things." Congressional records tell some strange and fearful tales, which have unfortunately blasted the prospects of many a promising "young man." They tell us, for instance, that the Hon. W. L. Yancey voted in congress for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot proviso! thus acknowledging under oath, that congress had the power to abolish slavery in the territories. Mr. Bell voted *against* this same bill that Mr. Yancey voted for, and yet Mr. Yancey has the impudence to face a southern audience and hold up Mr. Bell as being unsound on the slavery question.

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AN AFTERTHOUGHT.—The Democrat has made a discovery—a real, genuine, new thing. It declares that the resolution of the democratic state convention in 1849 which said—"We hold to and advocate the doctrine of free and equal suffrage"—intended that persons of foreign birth, white men, should be placed on an equality with native born citizens."

In making this assertion, our neighbors display more than their usual audacity, and presume more largely than usual upon the ignorance of their readers. As we have once said, the resolutions of that convention were more strongly tinged with "abolitionism" than the declarations of any other meeting outside of the followers of Gerrit Smith and Wm. Loyd Garrison. At that time "the democracy" were attempting and effected a fusion with the free soil party under the lead of S. M. Booth. The resolution in favor of "free and equal suffrage" related to negro suffrage, and nothing else. The rights of foreign born citizens were already secured by the adoption of our present state constitution, which gives that class of citizens the right of suffrage on precisely the same terms as to native born citizens—viz one year's residence in the state, adding only a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, which, of course, was unnecessary in a person already a citizen, and which no one pretends the "democracy" proposed to dispense with. What transparent folly, then, to pretend that that resolution did not mean negro suffrage, which was a cardinal point with Booth and his free soil associates.

The royal mail steamship Europa from Liverpool via Queenstown arrived here at 11 o'clock. She passed Cape Race on Monday evening. The Europa has 69 passengers for Boston. She passed Sept. 13th in lat. 51.14 long. 29.30 the American bark White Sea, bound west. We have the following additional news, via Queenstown, to that telegraphed at Cape Race.

BOLTON, Sept. 19.—The manager of the Southern Railway has been requested to prepare for an extraordinary transport of troops. The 3d, 4th and 8th corps of the army are to be transported with Marble and Mahogany tops, Card Tables, Carpet, Quarters and Washrooms, looking Glasses, Plates of all sizes, Secretaries and Desks of Mahogany and Mahogany Ex-
cutive desks, Dining-
room, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables, Wash-buckets, Enclosed Washstands and Guards Wash-
stand, Flag Staff and Wooden Seats, Carpet, Bedsteads of all kinds, Mattresses and Pillows of Hair and Feathers.

I would call the attention to my exclusive right for Rock county to manufacture and sell the

Self-Adjusting Spring Bed, (Robinson's patent) and Bed Bottom Spring Bed, (patented in 1859 by Benjamin F. St. Pierre.) These are the best articles now in use in that line, they are much more durable than the ordinary spring bed, and they have received premiums at different fairs in the eastern states, and are now used in the principal hotels in all the large cities.

N. B.—As I buy my stock, material, &c., direct from the manufacturers and importers, cash, I am enabled to sell at a lower price than any other dealer. Particular attention will be given to work ordered at this establishment, and I have had five years experience in manufacturing furniture, and have been a partner in a firm in L. Moore & Co. persons wishing anything in my line are requested to give me a call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop on West Milwaukee street, two doors west of the Central Bank.

Sept. 19th—W.M.

Janesville, July 15, 1860.

JOHN E. YOUNG.

Read and Profit by It!

The Good Time has Come at Last.

At the last Session of the Legislature a law was made

and enacted, and the decree has gone forth that

Re that we are

as we are confident of being able

to PLEASE ALL

who may favor us with their patronage.

J. C. ECHLIN.

Janesville, July 15, 1860.

JOHN E. YOUNG.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

The undersigned will, and after this date, give

his attention to the business of

BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING

FARMS, FARMING LANDS

AND CITY PROPERTY!

Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully

requested to call.

E. L. DIMOCK.

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished.

Sept. 15th—W.M.

JOHN E. YOUNG.

City Property for Sale.

A very desirable building lot, 110 feet deep, situated

in the heart of the business part of the city.

Also, a comfortable two story

brick dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the west side. For particulars, see

E. L. DIMOCK, Real Estate Agent.

Janesville, August 23, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable improved farm, 150 acres well culti-

vated, good houses, barns, well and cistern.

Two miles west of Janesville.

On the road to Madison, one-half mile west

from Janesville. Enquire of

E. L. DIMOCK, Real Estate Agent.

House and Lot for Sale.

NEAR the business part of the town, a nice

two story frame house, with a good well and cistern

and a small barn.

E. L. DIMOCK, Real Estate Agent.

Sept. 15th—W.M.

JOHN E. YOUNG.

Farm For Sale.

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Mr. Streeter is a lawyer of prominence and ability. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. G. A. Grow, and has heretofore been the recognized leader of the Joliet democracy.

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At the time of general calamity, which should make all men brothers in a common affliction, such hyena wranglers over the dead is discreditable to our common humanity.—Milwaukee People's Press.

We know of no man connected with the press of Wisconsin who can be more malignant or more unfair, while making the most ostentatious professions of candor and truth, than Beriah Brown. His treatment of an opponent is supercilious or overbearing, and his friends frequently leave his company fortunate if they escape some exhibition of his rudeness and ill-manners. Political or other misfortunes seem to have soured a not naturally sweet temper, and the qualities of a gentleman have been lost in the afflictions of a misanthrope or the repulsions of a boor. A collision with Booth and his free soil associates.

The array of such names as Judge Cothren, M. B. Williams and Chas. S. Jordan, prove that nobody but white men were meant by the convention proves nothing at all. Messrs. Cothren, Williams and Jordan, and the convention were just as likely to conciliate the free soil party with a negro suffrage resolution as with declarations of hostility to the admission of more slave states into Union, for the repeal of all laws recognizing slavery anywhere except where it exists as a distinct state right, (of course abolishing it in the District of Columbia,) and for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all new territories, for an alleged dereliction to which duty, the party, in a preceding state legislature had instructed I. P. Walker to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

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We expect the efforts of his real friends to produce this desirable end.

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BOLTON, Sept.—An insurrectionary movement has broken out at a place in the province of Besar. Four hundred insurrectionists had attacked and defeated the papal troops. The telegraphic communication with Naples was interrupted.

The Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Flour declined 5¢/cwt. Market very quiet and tendency downward, buyers ask larger concessions than sellers are willing to yield. Wheat declined 1¢. There is a large quantity offering and buyers are holding off for lower prices. There is a moderate export demand.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—This noon notwithstanding the decline in the New York Market this morning, prices were still sustained and an advance of fully 1¢/cwt established—sales being freely made at 9¢ for No. 1 in store and a few instances as high as 89¢/cwt was offered. No. 2 was not in much demand. The cause of this firmness in prices here in the face of a decline in sail rates of freight, which are quiet at 12¢/cwt to Buffalo. Flour remains fully much the same and we note no material change in prices which are unsettled.—Freights have declined.

With its fanaticism—and its history smeared all over with blood (and treason in our own state,) can it be that the thinking and conservative people of the north will assist to place in power the republican party, with a man at its head, who dare not go on a political mission into the state which gave him birth—whose principles are so obnoxious to those among whom he was born and reared, that he could scarce trust himself to ask for the hospitality and amenities of life, for which that state is so proverbial; and which the "first law of nature," self-protection and self-preservation, would almost compel them to refuse him—Democrat.

Here is food for thought. Why is it that man who is a candidate for the highest office in the government cannot visit any section of the Union and avow the sentiments Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the best men of their times freely uttered, and declare principles for which the men of the revolution gave up their fortunes and their lives? Yes, why is it? Are those sentiments any less true now? are those principles any less right now? If their utterance or avowal would endanger the life of a candidate for the presidency, is it the people who would inflict the outrage, or the man who would suffer it, to be censured?

There is a very obvious answer to these questions. Slavery has usurped the place of Freedom, and a monster crime against human rights has debauched and depraved the people where it exists. Yet, a miscreant called "democracy" has linked hands with this abomination, and a system whose operations gives the editor of the Democrat an opportunity to make such a taunt as we have copied, is sought by violence and stained constitutional interpretations to be forced into territories and communities free from its curse. In this contest between right and wrong, Douglas and his followers either advocate the wrong, or look on with indifference, and don't care whether the system so criminal in its nature and so demoralizing in its tendency, is voted up or voted down.

If there is anything connected with the present contest that should bring crimson to the cheek of a man not utterly debased by his party attachments, it is the thought that a citizen of a free state cannot safely proclaim anywhere in the Union the doctrines of the declaration of independence to the world.

Oldest Clothing House in the City

feels that he has now the right to say to all as firmly as a rock and immovable as the everlasting hills. He knows the truth of what he says.

The People of Rock County

are his witness. They will not lie; nor is he under the necessity of attempting to enforce

A DOGUE LAW

upon them, to get them to purchase their Fall and Winter Clothing from him. He has just returned from the east, where he has purchased the

largest and best stock of Clothing

of all kinds, including the finest

CLOTH COATS, CASSIMERE COATS,

and the best variety of BEAVER OVERCOATS!

ever brought to the west. Also,

Ready Made Clothing for Men & Boys Wear,

of every description, with

PANTS and VESTS

to match, as well as any quantity of

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

STOCKS, UNDER SHIRTS,

and every article of

WEARING APPAREL

that man can want.

If to mitigate crime and alleviate the sufferings of mankind generally,

is a good object to be pursued.

The Latest Styles

comprise a part of his stock, which for

STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY

cannot fail to suit.

OVERCOATS!

in this department his stock is unsurpassed in this city.

Black Cloth Coats,

comprising one of the best stocks ever brought into this market.

Business Coats,

of the latest styles.

PANTS AND VESTS

of every description and style

SHIRT COLLARS, CRAVATS, &c., &c.,

in endless variety.

A large assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

His Merchant Tailoring Department

will be well supplied with the

The Latest Styles

comprise a part of his stock, which for

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of Assembly District No. 5 will meet in convention by their delegates on SATURDAY, October 6th, at Oxford, at 2 o'clock P.M., to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the next legislature.

The several towns will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Rock,	3	Plymouth,	3
Spart Valley,	3	Madison,	3
Newards,	3	Ashland,	3
ORRIN GUERNSEY,	3	Opposite the Hyatt House,	3
K. W. BEMIS,	3	Lawrence & Atwood,	3
E. ALCOTT,	3	Janesville, May 10, 1860.	3
Rock, Sept. 5th, 1860.			

Agricultural Address.

The annual address before the Rock County Agricultural Society will be delivered on the Fair Ground.

To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by JAMES H. HOWE, Attorney General.

During the day, brief addresses will be made by several of our citizens.

Mr. Howe is an excellent speaker, and having prepared himself for the occasion, will please and instruct his hearers. The other addresses will add interest to this department of the fair.

Hon. L. F. Harvey.

Will address the republican club and the citizens of Janesville,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21ST.

Mr. Harvey is doing an effective work throughout the state, and here, at home, he will receive a cordial reception from his old friends and neighbors.

COUNTY FAIR—SECOND DAY.—The attendance at our county fair to-day is good. The weather being pleasant, a large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the grounds, which, though not as full as we have seen them, presented an animated appearance. The show of stock, except sheep, is rather meager; but that which is presented is of good quality. The raising of fine woolled sheep is evidently attracting that attention in our county which its importance demands.

We have never seen a finer exhibition of vegetables at any of our county fairs; seed corn and seeds of various kinds are also presented in considerable variety. The fruits exhibited are also excellent in quality and variety. Our fruit growers are not discouraged, and while they present such samples as are exhibited to-day, they may be encouraged to persevere. Floral Hall, with its fruits, flowers, specimens of art and needlework, is quite attractive. On the whole, the county fair for this year is successful, and meets the expectation of its friends.

The annual address will be delivered to-morrow afternoon, by Hon. James H. Howe.

The fair to-morrow besides the address will be principally devoted to the various trials of speed of horses.

FURNITURE STORE.—Our readers will see by our advertising columns, that Mr. N. Swager, two doors west of the Central Bank has supplied his store with a large and well selected stock of cabinet furniture. He is a practical mechanic, and is determined to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to do all kinds of upholstering, repairing, &c.

The present season is prolific in large specimens of everything. The latest production we have seen is a hog, a year old, raised by R. M. Smith, of Brodhead, which weighed, when dressed, five hundred and ninety-six lbs. It was purchased by Young, at the Milwaukee street bridge market, and parceled out to his customers.

GREEN COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The republicans of Green county have nominated H. B. Capwell for sheriff; J. J. Tschudy for register of deeds; D. W. Ball for treasurer; Matthias Marty for clerk of the board; W. W. Wright for clerk of the court; M. O'Brien for district attorney; D. H. Morgan for surveyor; and H. Pool for coroner. The Sentinel pronounces it a strong and excellent ticket.

BATARD TAYLOR MAKES A REPUBLICAN SPEECH.—At a great mass gathering of the republicans of Delaware, Chester and other counties of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday of last week, on the spot where the celebrated "battle of the Brandywine," of our revolution, was fought, Mr. Batard Taylor, the distinguished poet, traveller, &c., presided, and on taking the chair made an eloquent speech in favor of the republican cause and the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The Washington dispatch to the New York World says that since the Maine election "prominent members of the Breckinridge and Douglas clubs in that city, publicly concede that Mr. Lincoln will carry every free state."

A CASTLE TO BE SHOT FOR.—A letter from Cologne, of the 8th ult., states that the inhabitants of that city are occupied with the preparations for a grand festival which is to take place the present month. There is to be a general German shooting match, to which all are invited—Swiss, Belgians, Dutch, and English. The prize to be gained is a castle, of the value of about £2,000, situated opposite to Coblenz, with a magnificent view over that city, Stolzenfels, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The building is perfectly new; it is constructed according to the fashion of the middle ages, with drawbridge and towers. This, if true, is great news for the rifle corps.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT—A MAN FALLS FROM THE TOP OF A STEEPLE.—At Troy, New York, on the 7th inst., two painters, one named John Fishback, who had been drinking, ascended to the dome of St. Patrick's church, to do a job of painting. Sixty-one feet from the ground is a narrow ledge or cornice, from two to three feet wide running around the base of the dome. Upon this ledge the two men had been at work for some time, having previously finished the painting above by means of ladders fastened from the cross on the summit of the dome. On this narrow shelfing, where the men were now at work, Fishback would frequently let go all support from the dome, and walk out on the very edge, to show his nerve and bravado. The entreaties of his companion not to do so only induced him to show still greater recklessness, until at once his companion saw him going, when no power of his could save him. He had lost his balance, and, falling, struck first upon a cornice quite a distance below, and then upon the ground, falling upon the right side of the head and shoulder, instantly killing him, causing the blood to spout from his ears, and driving the right side of his head and face into a horrid shape.

Mrs. Turner will devote her attention to the family dependent on her kind and long experience as a teacher, his health and academic and their healthful position, recommend them to the parents who are desirous of sending their children to the exact school, who will superintend the studies of the institution, and give his particular attention to the modern languages. The French, being the language of the world, will be taught with great attention, and Spanish and other languages will be given.

PROF. H. TURNER, Secy. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres. CTCES PEPE Assoc'y.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY. Located at Sauk City, Wisconsin.

H. J. TURNER, A. M., PRINCIPAL 5th Academic Year.

TCES INSTITUTION is strictly a Family Boarding School and is under the immediate supervision of Prof. Turner, A. M., Secy. Prof. Turner's long experience as a teacher, his thorough knowledge of the French language, and his ability to speak French fluently, will be of great service to the students. The French, being the language of the world, will be taught with great attention, and Spanish and other languages will be given.

PROF. H. TURNER, Secy. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres. CTCES PEPE Assoc'y.

THE SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., Of New York.

Cash Capital, Half a Million of Dollars. Surplus, One Hundred Thousand.

75 per ct. of the Net Profits divided annually among policy-holders.

Without Liability on their Part. R. S. HAYDOCK, Secy. JOSEPH WALKER, Pres. THOS. W. BIRCHALL, Vice Pres.

Applications solicited and Policies issued in all the above companies, as at

LOW RATES by any other equally responsible company, by application to E. L. DIMOCK, Agent for Janesville and Vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS, as by application to PROF. H. J. TURNER, Secy. CTCES PEPE Assoc'y.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Syrian Relief Company have received \$13,025.06 since the organization, and have forwarded \$14,336.66 to the sufferers in that far off land. Let the work go on till that people are relieved from their distressed condition. W. A. Booth, of New York, is the treasurer, to whom all moneys can be sent.

A MAX KILLED.—A man by the name of Thomas Rourke was killed on Saturday night, while lying in a state of intoxication on the railroad track, about a mile west of Madison, by the cars passing over him. He was an Irishman, about thirty-five years of age, and was married, but left no children.

SLAUGHTER OF POSTMASTERS.—Fourteen Douglas postmasters have been removed in Indiana during the past week. It looks very much as if the President meditated a clean sweep of all "suspected" persons holding office by his favor.

The Erie Gazette says that 2,330 barrels of oil were received at that city by the Sunbury & Erie railroad during the month of August, from the oil regions of Warren, Crawford and Venango. This looks as if there was no humbug in the oil reports.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.—The census of Washington shows a population of 61,400, an increase of 50 per cent. since 1850; the number of slaves has decreased 456.

A GREAT NORTH-WESTERN WIDE AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.—The Wide Awakes of Chicago invite all the Wide Awakes of the north-west to this city, on the 2d of October, to participate in the grand reception to be given to Hon. William H. Seward. The clubs accepting this invitation are requested to communicate the fact as soon as possible to the reception committee, consisting of John A. Brox, Geo. I. Waterman, Ernst Kloster and C. W. Barker, stating the number coming, the date of the organization of the club, and the time of the arrival.

It is designed to make this a great *Wide Awake* occasion. In Philadelphia, the other evening, there was a grand turn-out of over seven thousand Wide Awakes, and in New York, on Thursday evening, there was a turn-out of some ten thousand—all in uniform, and with torches ablaze.

Wide Awakes of the north-west! show your eastern brethren that you can turn out just as large a procession in your metropolis as they can in theirs. Will you do it? You can, if you try!—Chicago Tribune.

The City Treasurer.

Has removed his office to the room over the Meat Market on the upper bridge, and he respectfully gives notice to all who have not paid in their taxes to do so without delay, and save costs, as the time for collecting the same is drawing to a close.

SAFETY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT,

and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses, the

Phoenix has no Rival in America.

H. KELLOGG, S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 81 AND 83 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

H. & H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

The Merchants Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$350,000.

The Hartford Companies are justly celebrated for their

SAFETY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT,

and among them the Merchants' stands in the front rank.

GEO. A. YOUNG, City Treasurer, Janesville, September 18th, 1860.

A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Fancy Dress Stores than we are now opening, the style and quality are far superior to any ever before received by us; in fact all our goods are selected with great care, so as to pattern, quality, &c. &c.

We are now receiving over \$60,000 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKey, who is now in New York attending the great European sales of the season.

Look out for a mammoth hand-bill in a few days.

MCKEY & BRO., East side Main st. Red painted building. September 14th, 1860.

COMMERICAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1860.

Our reporter is absent from town and leaves us without a regular report of the market for the past week.

The price of wheat advanced 40cts. to day morning, and sales were made at 75cts. per bushel, and 50cts. for shipping, and 50cts. for milling grades, the market closing firm at the above prices.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 80cts.; good to choice milling spring 80cts.; common to fair shipping 75cts.

CORN—shelled at 30cts. per bushel. YARNS—

good local demand at 17cts. per bushel.

RYE—in fair request at 35cts. per bushel.

BARLEY—prime samples in demand at 40cts. per bushel.

SOYBEANS—plenty at 25cts. per bushel.

BUTTER—scarce and in demand at 15cts.

Eggs—good demand at 6cts. per dozen.

HIDES—green, 5 to 6cts.; dry, salted, 10; dry, dried, 12 to 15.

FLOUR—spring at 25cts. per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—chickens, 6cts.; turkeys, 7cts.

WOOL—ranges at 25cts. per pound for common to best clips, with but little running forward.

Chicago Market.

Tuesday evening, September 18.

There was quite a panic in wheat at the opening of trade and prices fell 2cts.

No 2 spring sold down to 75cts., and No 1 to 82cts., at which figures a large business was done, both by shippers and speculators.

At the close of trading there was a better feeling, and prices improved 1ct., and closed steady.

There were some transactions in cloth, and over 1,000 yards taken by milliners at 8cts.

There were also some sales in hats, and in shoes.

There was a good deal of trade in flour, in fact, in flour, and in meal, and in bacon, and in hams.

There was a good deal of trade in eggs, and in butter.

There was a good deal of trade in bacon, and in ham.

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The Daily Gazette

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 19, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
of Maine.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MCLEOD, of Marion.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VAUGHN of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDemann, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS-FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
of Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS-SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
of Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS-THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
of Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEMIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR. of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
J. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Mr. Lincoln and a Fugitive Slave Law.

We have never sought to conceal or deny that Mr. Lincoln, our candidate for the presidency, holds opinions slightly different from many if not a majority of the republican party in this state on the question of a fugitive slave law, and is not pledged to an unconditional repeal of the present one, but he is pledged to its amendment, "so that it shall be free from some of the objections which pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency."

The objections to this law have often been stated, and must be familiar to all—if they were removed, as Mr. Lincoln says they ought to be, we are inclined to think that new would ask for its repeal. Many republicans, (we do not know but a majority of them in this state) are of the opinion that congress cannot pass a constitutional fugitive slave law, believing that the requirement in the constitution that fugitives from service shall be delivered up, is a duty incumbent upon the states alone. We hold that opinion ourselves, but we have never sought to make it a party test in the republican party. It is not a party question in our national organization; and that we take it, is the only difference between Mr. Lincoln and some of the republicans of this state. He is, however, against the present fugitive slave law as it stands—he desires its amendment. The democratic party is in for it as it is, with all its infamy provisions—making every man a slave holder under a penalty of a thousand dollars—overruling the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus.

These are, undoubtedly, the objections which Mr. Lincoln would remove, and which are demanded by every consideration of right and justice. No one, who has a spark of humanity left in him, or who loves liberty, can hesitate between the position of Mr. Lincoln and the slave catching democracy.

But it is said that Mr. Lincoln desires these amendments without lessening the severity of the fugitive slave law. So do we. If we are under obligation to give up the fugitive, as we are by the terms of the Constitution, we are not in favor of dodging any responsibility imposed by the constitution. But let it be remembered that the law must be "efficient" in protecting the rights of the fugitive, as well as those of the master. It must provide means of ascertaining who is a fugitive, owing service before he is given up. When this is done, we shall not object to a fugitive slave law as a matter of constitutional, though unwilling duty, if the majority believe that congress can pass one. It is such a law as this, we do not doubt, that Mr. Lincoln refers to, when he speaks of it in answer to Mr. Douglas in their discussion in 1858.

Substantial Accessions.—The Chicago Journal says:—At the republican meeting at Joliet, a few days since, Joseph E. Streeter, late democratic mayor of Joliet, made a speech in favor of "Honest Old Abe."

Mr. Streeter is a lawyer of prominence and ability. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. G. A. Grow, and has heretofore been the recognized leader of the Joliet democracy.

We understand that the Hon. J. M. Roberts, also of Joliet, expresses his determination to support Lincoln and Hamlin.—We congratulate our friends at Joliet upon the coming "over into Macedon," of gentlemen so estimable, personally, and so influential, politically.

The Ripon Convention.—The Oxford Republican Express says that the convention and demonstration which came off at Ripon on the 5th, was the most magnificent ever witnessed in northern Wisconsin. The Wide Awakes from Berlin, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Waupun and Ripon, numbering in all about nine hundred, under the marshalship of Col. Kinney, had a torchlight procession in the evening.

ANOTHER HYENA.—The Janesville Gazette, by a correspondent, ridicules Judge Larabee for postponing his meeting at Waupun, on hearing of the calamity by the loss of the Lady Elgin. The Judge arrived at the place of his meeting about the same time the news reached there. He said it was no time for making a political speech—he did not think it would be proper for him to do so, and feeling as he did, he could not make a speech. He would therefore offer a resolution, and hoped the meeting would concur in it:

Resolved, That in view of the dreadful calamity which has fallen in our midst, and as a mark of respect and sympathy with the surviving friends, this meeting do adjourn.

The Gazette correspondent calls this "creeping through a small hole;" and says the real reason was the paucity of numbers in attendance. In view of the awful news which had spread through the country, is it strange that there were few prepared to attend a political meeting?

The Gazette also copies the article from the Chicago Press, reflecting upon the objects of the excursion and those engaged in it, and can see no impropriety in it. We can only pity such obtuseness or detect such heartlessness.

The explanation of the Gazette for questioning the sincerity of Judge Larabee is in the fact that he did address a large meeting at another place on the following evening. The same reflection might be against many clergymen who could not address their congregations immediately after the receipt of the startling intelligence, but could do so intelligently and eloquently a few hours later.

At a time of general calamity, which should make all men brothers in a common affliction, such hyena wranglings over the dead is discreditible to our common humanity.—Milwaukee People's Press.

We know of no man connected with the press of Wisconsin who can be more malignant or more unfair, while making the most ostentatious professions of candor and truth, than Beriah Brown. His treatment of an opponent is supercilious or overbearing, and his friends frequently leave his company fortunate if they escape some exhibition of his rudeness and ill-manners. Political or other misfortunes seem to have soured a not naturally sweet temper, and the qualities of a gentleman have been lost in the afflictions of a misanthrope or the repulsions of a boor. A collision with him is avoided as long as it can be averted consistent with self-respect, and closed as soon as the circumstances will permit.

The array of such names as Judge Cothen, M. B. Williams and Chas. S. Jordan, to prove that nobody but white men were meant by the convention proves nothing at all. Messrs. Cothen, Williams and Jordan, and the convention were just as likely to conciliate the free soil party with a negro suffrage resolution as with declarations of hostility to the admission of more slave states into Union, for the repeal of all laws recognizing slavery anywhere except where it exists as a distinct state right, (of course abolishing it in the District of Columbia,) and for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all new territories, for an alleged dereliction to which duty, the party, in a preceding state legislature had instructed I. P. Walker to resign his seat in the U. S. senate.

But to clinch this matter, and to show the hardihood of the Democrat in its present construction of the suffrage resolution, and its declaration that the democratic party has never been in favor of negro suffrage, let us state the fact that the very question of negro suffrage was then before the people of the state, and was voted upon as a distinct and separate question at the election that fall. The proposition, moreover, received a majority of all the votes cast on that subject, though it failed of adoption because it lacked a few of a majority of the whole number of votes cast for state officers. Wisconsin a "democratic" state in 1849, or was it then "black republican," and given up to "negro-ophobia" in the choice language of modern democrats? Will the Democrat give us another chapter on this subject, and illustrate the position of its party as insensible to the terrors of "negro equality" when a strong feeling of sympathy existed among the people of the state for an oppressed race, and contrast it with the heroism of that same party seeking to create or deepen a prejudice against the same race when it supposes votes can be made by such a course?

Such misrepresentations and perversions, which fall nothing short of direct and positive falsehoods, are discreditable to the conductor of any public journal, and peculiarly offensive to any man who assumes a superiority in many attributes over his fellow men.

Douglas' Health.—As a well-wisher to humanity, there is one thing upon which we congratulate the friends of Senator Douglas, and that is his improved health. During the late session of congress he was prevented by severe and alarming illness from voting upon all the important and controversial measures before that body, on which he was undoubtedly extremely anxious to express his views and place himself upon the record. But the adjournment of congress witnessed his complete restoration to health, and in the long search for his mother, he has performed an amount of physical and intellectual labor that would tax to the utmost the strongest constitution.

The atmosphere of Washington seems to have such an unfavorable effect upon him, even to the endangering of his life, that it will be a merciful act to withdraw him from a locality so prejudicial to his well-being.—We expect the efforts of his real friends to produce this desirable end.

"Justice to Douglas."—The Milwaukee Inquirer quotes the following extract from the Charleston Inquirer, adding that it awards Douglas the only virtue to which he can justly lay claim—one which none will dispute:

DOUGLASS ON SOUTHERN SOVEREIGNTY.—The people will not forget the following amendment introduced in the senate to show the true intent and meaning of popular sovereignty:

"Be it further enacted, That the provision in the act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas which declares it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States,' WAS INTENDED TO AND DOES CONFER UPON OR LEAVE TO, THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS FULL POWER, AT ANY TIME THROUGH ITS TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, TO EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM SAID TERRITORY, OR TO RECOGNIZE AND REGULATE IT THEREIN."

We give the vote by which the amendment was lost. It will be seen that the names of Douglas and Johnson appear as voting against it. The vote was as follows:

YES—Messrs. Allen, Bell, of N. H., Colamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foss, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull and Wade, 11.

NAY—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler, Benjamin, Bright, Brothman, Con, Clay, Crittenden, Dodge, DOUGLAS, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geary, Hunter, Iverson, JOHNSON, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mc, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Shedd, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toucey, Weller, Wright and Yulee—34.

The census of Keweenaw county just completed shows the total number of inhabitants to be 5,530.

A daily mail is now carried between Broadhead and Albany, in Green county.

AN AFTERTHOUGHT.—The Democrat has made a discovery—a real, genuine, new thing. It declares that the resolution of the democratic state convention in 1849 which said—"We hold to and advocate the doctrine of free and equal suffrage"—intended "that persons of foreign birth, white men, should be placed on an equality with native born citizens."

In making this assertion, our neighbors display more than their usual audacity, and presume more largely than usual upon the ignorance of their readers. As we have once said, the resolutions of that convention were more strongly uncured with "abolitionism" than the declarations of any other meeting outside of the followers of Gerrit Smith and Wm. Loyd Garrison. At that time "the democracy" were attempting and effected a fusion with the free soil party under the lead of S. M. Booth. The resolution in favor of "free and equal suffrage" related to negro suffrage, and nothing else. The rights of foreign born citizens were already secured by the adoption of our present state constitution, which gives that class of citizens the right of suffrage on precisely the same terms as to native born citizens—viz one year's residence in the state, adding only a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, which, of course, was unnecessary in a person already a citizen, and which no one pretends the "democracy" proposed to dispense with. What transparently, then, to pretend that that resolution did not mean negro suffrage, which was a cardinal point with Booth and his free soil associates.

The array of such names as Judge Cothen, M. B. Williams and Chas. S. Jordan, to prove that nobody but white men were meant by the convention proves nothing at all. Messrs. Cothen, Williams and Jordan, and the convention were just as likely to conciliate the free soil party with a negro suffrage resolution as with declarations of hostility to the admission of more slave states into Union, for the repeal of all laws recognizing slavery anywhere except where it exists as a distinct state right, (of course abolishing it in the District of Columbia,) and for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all new territories, for an alleged dereliction to which duty, the party, in a preceding state legislature had instructed I. P. Walker to resign his seat in the U. S. senate.

But to clinch this matter, and to show the hardihood of the Democrat in its present construction of the suffrage resolution, and its declaration that the democratic party has never been in favor of negro suffrage, let us state the fact that the very question of negro suffrage was then before the people of the state, and was voted upon as a distinct and separate question at the election that fall. The proposition, moreover, received a majority of all the votes cast on that subject, though it failed of adoption because it lacked a few of a majority of the whole number of votes cast for state officers. Wisconsin a "democratic" state in 1849, or was it then "black republican," and given up to "negro-ophobia" in the choice language of modern democrats? Will the Democrat give us another chapter on this subject, and illustrate the position of its party as insensible to the terrors of "negro equality" when a strong feeling of sympathy existed among the people of the state for an oppressed race, and contrast it with the heroism of that same party seeking to create or deepen a prejudice against the same race when it supposes votes can be made by such a course?

With its fanaticism—and its history smeared all over with blood (and treason in our own state,) can it be that the thinking and conservative people of the north will assist to place in power the republican party, with a man at its head, who dare not go on a political mission into the state which gave him birth—whose principles are so abominable to those among whom he was born and reared, that he could scarce trust himself to ask for the hospitality and amenities of life, for which that state is so proverbial; and which the "first law of nature," self-preservation and self-preservation, would almost compel them to refuse him.—

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19. The royal mail steamer Europa from Liverpool via Queenstown arrived here at 11 o'clock. She passed Cape Race on Monday evening. The Europa has 69 passengers for Boston. She passed Sept. 18th in lat. 51.14, long. 29.30, the American bark White Sea bound west. We have the following additional news, via Queenstown, to that telegraphed at Cape Race.

BOLIVIA, 8th.—An insurrectionary movement has broken out at a place in the province of Esmeralda. Four hundred insurrectionists had attacked and defeated the papal troops. The telegraphic communication with Naples was interrupted.

THE MARKET.

New York, Sept. 19. Flour declined 5cts. Market very quiet and tendency downward, buyers ask larger concessions than sellers are willing to offer. Wheat declined 1c. There is a large quantity offered by

shipper and distributor, and buyers are asked to pay cash.

Repairing and updating of every kind done on short notice and at the best rates.

Repairs to furniture, and repairing of every style, including band boxes.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 18, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
of Maine.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MINDORF, of Marathon;
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winona.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Vaughn, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindemann, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
of Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
of Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
of Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEVIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDREGE, Jr., of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
I. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Mr. Lincoln and a Fugitive Slave Law.
We have never sought to conceal or deny that Mr. Lincoln, our candidate for the presidency, holds opinions slightly different from many if not a majority of the republican party in this state on the question of a fugitive slave law, and is not pledged to an unconditional repeal of the present one, but he is pledged to its amendment, "so that it shall be free from some of the objections which pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency."

The objections to this law have often been stated, and must be familiar to all—if they were removed, as Mr. Lincoln says they ought to be, we are inclined to think that few would ask for its repeal. Many republicans, (we do not know but a majority of them in this state,) are of the opinion that congress cannot pass a constitutional fugitive slave law, believing that the requirement in the constitution that fugitives from service shall be delivered up, is a duty incumbent upon the states alone. We hold that opinion ourselves, but we have never sought to make it a party test in the republican party. It is not a party question in our national organization; and that, we take it, is the only difference between Mr. Lincoln and some of the republicans of this state. He is, however, against the present fugitive slave law as it stands—he desires its amendment. The democratic party is in for it as it is, WITH ALL ITS INFAMOUS PROVISIONS—making every man a slave hunter under a penalty of a thousand dollars—abrogating the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus.

These are, undoubtedly, the objections which Mr. Lincoln would remove, and which are demanded by every consideration of right and justice. No one, who has a spark of humanity left in him, or who loves liberty, can hesitate between the position of Mr. Lincoln and the slave catching democracy. But it is said that Mr. Lincoln desires those amendments without lessening the efficiency of the fugitive slave law. So do we. If we are under obligation to give up the fugitive, as we are by the terms of the Constitution, we are not in favor of dodging any responsibility imposed by the constitution. But let it be remembered that the law must be "efficient" in protecting the rights of the fugitive, as well as those of the master. It must provide means of ascertaining who is a fugitive, owing service, before he is given up. When this is done, we shall not object to a fugitive slave law as a matter of constitutional, though unwilling duty, if the majority believe that congress can pass one. It is such a law as this, we do not doubt, that Mr. Lincoln refers to, when he speaks of it in answer to Mr. Douglas in their discussion in 1858.

Substantial Accessions.—The Chicago Journal says:—At the republican meeting at Joliet, a few days since, Joseph E. Streeter, late democratic mayor of Joliet, made a speech in favor of "Honest Old Abe." Mr. Streeter is a lawyer of prominence and ability. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. G. A. Grow, and has heretofore been the recognized leader of the Joliet democracy.

We understand that the Hon. J. M. Roberts, also of Joliet, expresses his determination to support Lincoln and Hamlin.—We congratulate our friends at Joliet upon the coming "over into Macedon," of gentlemen so estimable, personally, and so influential, politically.

The Ripon Convention.—The Oxford Republican Express says that the convention and demonstration which came off at Ripon on the 6th, was the most magnificent ever witnessed in northern Wisconsin. The Wide-Awakes from Baraboo, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Waupaca and Ripon, numbering in all about nine hundred, under the marshalship of Col. Kinney, had a torchlight procession in the evening.

Another Hymn.—The Janesville Gazette, by a correspondent, ridicules Judge Larabee for postponing his meeting at Waupaca, on hearing of the calamity by the loss of the Lady Elgin. The Judge arrived at the place of his meeting about the same time the news reached there. He said it was no time for making a political speech—he did not think it would be proper for him to do so, and feeling as he did, he could not make a speech. He would therefore offer a resolution, and hoped the meeting would concur in it:

Resolved, That in view of the dreadful calamity which has fallen in our midst, and as a mark of respect and sympathy with the surviving friends, this meeting do adjourn.

The Gazette correspondent calls this "creeping through a small hole;" and says the real reason was the paucity of numbers in attendance. In view of the awful news which had spread through the country, is it strange that there were few prepared to attend a political meeting?

The Gazette also copies the article from the Chicago Press, reflecting upon the objects of the excursion, and those engaged in it, and can see no impropriety in it. We can only pity such obtuseness or detect such heartlessness.

The explanation of the Gazette for questioning the sincerity of Judge Larabee is in the fact that he did address a large meeting at another place on the following evening. The same reflection might be against many clergymen, who could not address their congregations immediately after the receipt of the stunning intelligence, but could do so intelligently and eloquently a few hours later.

At the time of general calamity, which should make all men brothers in a common affliction, such hyena wranglers over the dead is discreditable to our common humanity.—Milwaukee People's Press.

We know of no man connected with the press of Wisconsin who can be more malignant or more unfair, while making the most ostentatious professions of candor and truth, than Beriah Brown. His treatment of an opponent is supercilious or overbearing, and his friends frequently leave his company fortunate if they escape some exhibition of his rudeness and ill-manners. Political or other misfortunes seem to have soured a not naturally sweet temper, and the qualities of a gentleman have been lost in the afflictions of a misanthrope or the repulsions of a boor. A collision with Booth and his free soil associates.

The array of such names as Judge Cothren, M. B. Williams and Chas. S. Jordan, prove that nobody but white men were meant by the convention proves nothing at all. Messrs. Cothren, Williams and Jordan, and the convention were just as likely to conciliate the free soil party with a negro suffrage resolution as with declarations of hostility to the admission of more slave states into Union, for the repeal of all laws recognizing slavery anywhere except where it exists as a distinct state right, (of course abolishing it in the District of Columbia,) and for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all new territories, for an alleged dereliction to which duty, the party, in a preceding state legislature had instructed I. P. Walker to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

But to clinch this matter, and to show the baseness of the Democrat in its present construction of the suffrage resolution, and its declaration that the democratic party has never been in favor of negro suffrage, let us state the fact that the very question of negro suffrage was then before the people of the state, and was voted upon as a distinct and separate question at the election that fall. The proposition, moreover, received a majority of all the votes cast on that subject, though it failed of adoption because it lacked a few of a majority of the whole number of votes cast for state officers. Was Wisconsin a "democratic" state in 1849, or was it then "black republican," and given up to "negro-phobia," in the choice language of modern democrats? Will the Democrat give us another chapter on this subject, and illustrate the position of its party as inimical to the horrors of negro equality?" when a strong feeling of sympathy existed among the people of the state for an oppressed race, and contrast it with the heroism of that same party seeking to create or deepen a prejudice against the same race when it supposes votes can be made by such a course?

Such misrepresentations and perversions, which fall nothing short of direct and positive falsehoods, are discreditible to the conductor of any public journal, and peculiarly offensive to any man who assumes a superiority in many attributes over his fellow men.

Douglas' Health.—As a well-wisher to humanity, there is one thing upon which we congratulate the friends of Senator Douglas, and that is his improved health. During the late session of congress he was prevented by severe and alarming illness from voting upon all the important and controversial measures before that body, on which he was undoubtedly extremely anxious to express his views, and place himself upon the record. But the adjournment of congress witnessed his complete restoration to health, and in the long search for his mother, he has performed an amount of physical and intellectual labor that would tax to the utmost the strongest constitution.

The atmosphere of Washington seems to have such an unfavorable effect upon him, even to the endangering of his life, that it will be a merciful act to withdraw him from a locality so prejudicial to his well-being.

We expect the efforts of his real friends to produce this desirable end.

"**Justice to Douglas.**"—The Milwaukee Inquirer quotes the following extract from the Charleston Inquirer, adding that it awards Douglas the only virtue to which he can justly lay claim—one which none will dispute:

"As we wish to be moderate and just to all, we must protest against the charge of inconsistency that has been urged against Stephen Arnold Douglas. He has been guilty of many gross offences, politically speaking, (with his morals we have nothing to do at present,) but he has not been inconsistent, if we look to his guiding and leading principle. This has been and is Stephen A. Douglas, and from this he has never swerved. He is constantly and consistently for Stephen A. Douglas, and as he conceives the interest of his great cardinal principle to be affected."

Mr. Yancey and the Wilmot Proviso.—The Memphis Bulletin says: "Old documents" Mr. Polk once wistfully remarked, are dangerous things." Congressional records tell some strange and fearful tales, which have unfortunately blasted the prospects of many a promising "young man." They tell us, for instance, that the Hon. L. Y. Yancey voted in congress for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot proviso; thus, acknowledging under oath, that congress had the power to abolish slavery in the territories. Mr. Bell voted against this same bill that Mr. Yancey voted for; and yet Mr. Yancey has the impudence to face a southern audience and hold up Mr. Bell as being unsound on the slavery question.

An Afterthought.—The Democrat has made a discovery—a real, genuine, new thing. It declares that the resolution of the democratic state convention in 1819 which said—"We hold to and advocate the doctrine of free and equal suffrage"—intended that of persons of foreign birth, white men, should be placed on an equality with native born citizens."

In making this assertion, our neighbors display more than their usual audacity, and presume more largely than usual upon the ignorance of their readers. As we have once said, the resolutions of that convention were more strongly tinged with "abolitionism" than the declarations of any other meeting outside of the followers of Gerrit Smith and Wm. Loyd Garrison. At that time "the democracy" were attempting and effected a fusion with the free soil party under the lead of S. M. Booth. The resolution in favor of "free and equal suffrage" related to negro suffrage, and nothing else. The rights of foreign born citizens were already secured by the adoption of our present state constitution, which gives that class of citizens the right of suffrage on precisely the same terms as to native born citizens—viz one year's residence in the state, adding only a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, which, of course, was unnecessary in a person already a citizen, and which no one pretends the "democracy" proposed to dispense with. What transpires, then, to pretend that that resolution did not mean negro suffrage, which was a cardinal point with Booth and his free soil troops.

Bogart, 8th.—An insurrectionary movement has broken out at a place in the province of Besarico. Four hundred insurgents had attacked and defeated the papal troops. The telegraphic communication with Naples was interrupted.

The Market.

New York, Sept. 19. Flour declined 5¢/cwt. Market very quiet and tendency downward, buyers ask larger concessions than sellers are willing to yield. Wheat declined 1¢.

Paris, Sept. 8. The manager of the Southern Railway has been requested to prepare for an extraordinary transport of troops. The 3d, 4th and 8th corps de armes are about to be placed on a war footing, and the soldiers on furlough have received orders to join their regiments.

Halifax, Sept. 19.

The royal mail steamship Europa from Liverpool via Queenstown arrived here at 11 o'clock. She passed Cape Race on Monday evening. The Europa has 69 passengers for Boston. She passed Sept. 13th at 11.14, long. 29.30, the American bark White Sea, bound west. We have the following additional news, via Queenstown, to that telegraphed at Cape Race.

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MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.

This noon notwithstanding the decline in the New York Market this morning, prices were still sustained and an advance of fully 1¢/cwt established—sales being freely made at 9¢ for No. 1 in store and a few instances as high as 89¢/cwt was offered. No. 2 was not in much demand. The cause of this firmness in prices here in the face of a decline in sail rates of freight, which are quiet at 12¢/cwt to Buffalo. Flour remains fully as much the same and we note no material change in prices which are unsettled. Freight has declined.

The Law Must be Enforced.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.

This noon notwithstanding the decline in the New York Market this morning, prices were still sustained and an advance of fully 1¢/cwt established—sales being freely made at 9¢ for No. 1 in store and a few instances as high as 89¢/cwt was offered. No. 2 was not in much demand. The cause of this firmness in prices here in the face of a decline in sail rates of freight, which are quiet at 12¢/cwt to Buffalo. Flour remains fully as much the same and we note no material change in prices which are unsettled. Freight has declined.

Old Clothes.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.

With the last Session of the Legislature a law was made and enacted, and the decree has gone forth, that that we are confident of being able

Read and Profit by It!

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of Assembly District No. 5 will meet in convention by their delegates Saturday, October 6th, at Oxford, at 2 o'clock P.M., to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the next legislature. The several towns will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Rock Spring Valley Newark	3	3	3
ORRIN TURNER, Dist. Com.	3	3	3
D. ALCOTT,			

Rock, Sept. 8th, 1860.

Agricultural Address.

The annual address before the Rock County Agricultural Society will be delivered on the Fair Ground,

To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock,

by JAMES H. HOWE, Attorney General.

During the day, brief addresses will be made by several of our citizens.

Mr. Howe is an excellent speaker, and having prepared himself for the occasion, will please and instruct his hearers. The other addresses will add interest to this department of the fair.

HON. L. P. HARVEY.

Will address the republican club and the citizens of Janesville,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21ST.

Mr. Harvey is doing an effective work throughout the state, and here, at home, he will receive a cordial reception from his old friends and neighbors.

COUNTY FAIR—SECOND DAY.—The attendance at our county fair to-day is good. The weather being pleasant, a large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the grounds, which, though not as full as we have seen them, presented an animated appearance. The show of stock, except sheep, is rather meagre; but that which is presented is of good quality. The raising of fine woolled sheep is evidently attracting that attention in our county which its importance demands.

We have never seen a finer exhibition of vegetables at any of our county fairs; seed corn and seeds of various kinds are also presented in considerable variety. The fruits exhibited are also excellent in quality and variety. Our fruit growers are not discouraged, and while they present such samples as are exhibited to-day, they may be encouraged to persevere. Floral Hall, with its fruits, flowers, specimens of art and needlework, is quite attractive. On the whole, the county fair for this year is successful, and meets the expectation of its friends.

The annual address will be delivered tomorrow afternoon, by Hon. James H. Howe.

The fair to-morrow besides the address will be principally devoted to the various trials of speed of horses.

FURNITURE STORE.—Our readers will see by our advertising columns, that Mr. N. Swager, two doors west of the Central Bank has supplied his store with a large and well selected stock of cabinet furniture. He is a practical mechanic, and is determined to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to do all kinds of upholstering, repairing, &c.

THE CITY TREASURER.—The present season is prolific in large specimens of everything. The latest production we have seen is a hog, a year old, raised by R. M. Smith, of Brodhead, which weighed, when dressed, five hundred and ninety-six lbs. It was purchased by Young, at the Milwaukee street bridge market, and parceled out to his customers.

GREEN COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The republicans of Green county have nominated H. B. Capwell for sheriff; J. J. Tschudy for register of deeds; D. W. Ball for treasurer; Matthias Marti for clerk of the court; W. W. Wright for clerk of the court; M. O'Brien for district attorney; D. H. Morgan for surveyor and H. Pool for coroner. The sentinel pronounces it a strong and excellent ticket.

BAYARD TAYLOR MAKES A REPUBLICAN SPEECH.—At a great mass gathering of the republicans of Delaware, Chester and other counties of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday of last week, on the spot where the celebrated "battle of the Brandywine," of our revolution, was fought, Mr. Bayard Taylor, the distinguished poet, traveller, &c., presided, and taking the chair made an eloquent speech in favor of the republicans cause and the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The Washington dispatch to the New York World says that since the Maine election "prominent members of the Breckinridge and Douglas clubs in that city, publicly concede that Mr. Lincoln will carry every free state."

A CASTLE TO BE SHOT FOR.—A letter from Cologne, of the 8th ult., states that the inhabitants of that city are occupied with the preparations for a grand festival which is to take place the present month. There is to be a general German shooting match, to which all are invited—Swiss, Belgians, Dutch, and English. The prize to be gained is a castle, of the value of about £1,000, situated opposite to Coblenz, with a magnificent view over that city, Stolzenfels, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The building is perfectly new; it is constructed according to the fashion of the middle ages, with drawbridge and towers. This, if true, is great news for the rifle corps.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A MAN FALLS FROM THE TOP OF A SUGARLOAF.—At Troy, New York, on the 7th inst., two painters, one named John Fishback, who had been drinking, ascended to the dome of St. Patrick's church, to do a job of painting. Sixty-one feet from the ground is a narrow ledge or cornice, from two to three feet wide, running around the base of the dome. Up on this ledge the two men had been at work for some time, having previously finished the painting above by means of ladders fastened from the cross on the summit of the dome. On this narrow shelfing, where the men were now at work, Fishback would frequently let go all support from the dome, and walk out on the very edge, to show his nerve and bravado. The entreaties of his companion not to do so only induced him to show still greater recklessness, until at once his companion saw him going, when no power of his could save him. He had lost his balance, and falling, struck first upon a cornice quite a distance below, and then upon the ground, falling upon the right side of the head and shoulder, instantly killing him, causing the blood to spout from his ears, and driving the right side of his head and face into a horrid shape.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Syrian Relief Company have received \$13,025.00 since the organization, and have forwarded \$14,336.66 to the sufferers in that far off land. Let the work go on till that people are relieved from their distressed condition. W. A. Booth, of New York, is the treasurer, to whom all moneys can be sent.

A MAN KILLED.—A man by the name of Thomas Rourke was killed on Saturday night, while lying in a state of intoxication on the railroad track, about a mile west of Madison, by the cars passing over him. He was an Irishman, about thirty-five years of age, and was married, but left no children.

SLAUGHTER OF POSTMASTERS.—Fourteen Douglas postmasters have been removed in Indiana during the past week. It looks very much as if the President meditated a clean sweep of all "suspected" persons holding office by his favor.

The Erie Gazette says that 2,330 barrels of oil were received at that city by the Buffalo & Erie railroad during the month of August, from the oil regions of Warren, Crawford and Venango. This looks as if there was no hushing in the oil reports.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.—The census of Washington shows a population of 61,400, an increase of 50 per cent. since 1850; the number of slaves has decreased 45%.

A GREAT NORTH-WESTERN WIDE AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.—The Wide Awakes of Chicago invite all the Wide Awakes of the north-west to this city, on the 2d of October, to participate in the grand reception to be given to Hon. William H. Seward. The clubs accepting this invitation are requested to communicate the fact as soon as possible to the reception committee, consisting of John A. Brown, Geo. I. Waterman, Ernest Klokke and C. W. Barker, stating the number coming, the date of the organization of the club, and the time of the arrival.

It is designed to make this a great Wide Awake occasion. In Philadelphia, the other evening, there was a grand turn-out of over seven thousand Wide Awakes, and in New York, on Thursday evening, there was a turn out of some ten thousand—all in uniform, and with torches ablaze.

Wide Awakes of the north-west! show your eastern brethren that you can turn out just as large a procession in your metropolis as they can in theirs. Will you do it? You can, if you try!—Chicago Tribune.

The City Treasurer

Has removed his office to the room over the Meat Market on the upper bridge, and is particularly giving notice to all who have not paid in their taxes to do so without delay, and save costs as the time for collecting the same is drawing to a close.

GEO. A. YOUNG, City Treasurer.

Janesville, September 18th, 1860.

Sept. 18th, 1860.

A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Fancy Dress Silks than we are now offering. The style and quality are far superior to any ever before received by us; in fact all our goods are selected with great care, as to pattern, quality, &c.

We are now receiving over \$100,000 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKey, who is now in New York attending the great European sales of the season.

Look out for a mammoth handlist in a few days.

McKEY & BRO.,

East side Main st., Red painted building.

September 14th, 1860.

Sept. 18th, 1860.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BY BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860.

Our reporter is about from town and leaves us without a regular report of the market for the past week.—The price of wheat advanced 4@5¢ this morning, and sales were made at 75¢ per bushel, and 80¢ per bushel.

WHEAT—good local demand at 75¢ per bushel.

RYE—in fair request at 75¢ per bushel.

BARLEY—prime sample in demand at 40¢-45¢ per bushel, common quality 25¢-30¢.

POTATOES—plenty at 50¢-55¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—scarce and in demand at 12¢-15¢.

Eggs—good demand at 6¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 5 to 5½; Dry, sealed, 70¢; Day, 50¢.

FLOUR—spring at 2.50, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—chickens, 6¢; turkeys, 75¢.

WOOL—ranges at 25¢-30¢ per pound for coarse to best clips, with very little coloring forward.

Chicago Market.

TUESDAY evening, September 18.

There was quite a pause in the opening of change and prices fell 20¢. No spring sold down to 70¢, and No 1 to 32¢, at which figure a large business was done, both by shippers and speculators. At the close of change there was a better feeling, and prices improved 12¢, and closed steady. There were some transactions in club, and some 1200 bags were taken by millers at 20¢. There was less doing in flour for a short time.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 30¢-35¢; good to choice milling spring 30¢-35¢; common to fair shipping 75¢-85¢.

CORN—shelled at 30¢-32¢ per 60 lbs. Bar 20¢-22¢ per 70 lbs.

OATS—good local demand at 10¢-12¢ per bushel.

RYE—in fair request at 75¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—prime sample in demand at 40¢-45¢ per bushel, common quality 25¢-30¢.

POTATOES—plenty at 50¢-55¢ per bushel.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of Assembly District No. 5 will meet in convention by their delegates on SATURDAY, October 1st, at Oxford, at 9 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the next legislature. The several towns will be entitled to six delegates, the number of delegates:

Rock,	3 Plymouth,
Spring Valley,	3 Magnolia,
Newark,	3 Avon,
ORRIN GUNNERY,	D. W. BEMIS,
K. W. BEMIS,	D. ALCOY,
Rock, Sept. 18, 1860.	Dist. Com.

Agricultural Address.

The annual address before the Rock County Agricultural Society will be delivered on the Fair Ground.

To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by JAMES H. HOWE, Attorney General.

During the day, brief addresses will be made by several of our citizens.

Mr. Howe is an excellent speaker, and having prepared himself for the occasion, will please and instruct his hearers. The other addresses will add interest to this department of the fair.

Hon. L. P. Harvey.

Will address the republican club and the citizens of Janesville,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21ST.

Mr. Harvey is doing an effective work throughout the state, and here, at home, he will receive a cordial reception from his old friends and neighbors.

COUNTY FAIR—SECOND DAY.—The attendance on our county fair to day is good. The weather being pleasant, a large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the grounds, which, though not as full as we have seen them, presented an animated appearance. The show stock, except sheep, is rather meager; but that which is presented is of good quality. The raising of fine woolled sheep is evidently attracting that attention in our county which its importance demands.

We have never seen a finer exhibition of vegetables at any of our county fairs; seed corn and seeds of various kinds are also presented in considerable variety. The fruits exhibited are also excellent in quality and variety. Our fruit growers are not discouraged, and while they present such samples as are exhibited to day, they may be encouraged to persevere. Floral Hall, with its fruits, flowers, specimens of art and needlework, is quite attractive. On the whole, the county fair for this year is successful, and meets the expectation of its friends.

The annual address will be delivered to-morrow afternoon, by Hon. James H. Howe.

The fair to-morrow besides the address will be principally devoted to the various trials of speed of horses.

FURNITURE STORE.—Our readers will see by our advertising columns, that Mr. N. Swager, two doors west of the Central Bank, has supplied his store with a large and well selected stock of cabinet furniture. He is a practical mechanic, and is determined to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to do all kinds of upholstering, repairing, &c.

THE PRESENT season is prolific in large specimens of everything. The latest production we have seen is a hog, a year old, raised by R. M. Smith, of Brodhead, which weighed, when dressed, five hundred and ninety-six lbs. It was purchased by Young, at the Milwaukee street bridge market, and parceled out to his customers.

GREEN COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The republicans of Green county have nominated H. B. Capwell for sheriff; J. J. Techy for register of deeds; D. W. Ball for treasurer; Matthias Marty for clerk of the board; W. W. Wright for clerk of the court; M. O'Brien for district attorney; D. H. Morgan for surveyor and H. Pool for coroner. The sentinel pronounces it a strong and excellent ticket.

BAYARD TAYLOR MAKES A REPUBLICAN SPEECH.—At a great mass gathering of the republicans of Delaware, Chester and other counties of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday of last week, on the spot where the celebrated "battle of the Brandywine," of our revolution, was fought, Mr. Bayard Taylor, the distinguished poet, traveller, &c., presided, and on taking the chair made an eloquent speech in favor of the republican cause and the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The Washington dispatch to the New York World says that since the Maine election "prominent members of the Breckinridge and Douglas clubs in that city, publicly concede that Mr. Lincoln will carry every free state."

A CASTLE TO BE SHOT FOR.—A letter from Cologne, of the 8th inst., states that the inhabitants of that city are occupied with the preparations for a grand festival, which is to take place the present month. There is to be a general German shooting match, to which all are invited—Swiss, Belgians, Dutch, and English. The prize to be gained is a castle, of the value of about \$5,000, situated opposite to Coblenz, with a magnificent view over that city, Stolzenfels, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The building is perfectly new; it is constructed according to the fashion of the middle ages, with drawbridge and towers. This, if true, is great news for the rifle corps.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A MAN FALLS FROM THE TOP OF A STEEPLE.—At Tiny, New York, on the 7th inst., two painters, one named John Fishback, who had been drinking, ascended to the dome of St. Patrick's church, to do a job of painting. Sixty-one feet from the ground is a narrow ledge or cornice, from two to three feet wide, running around the base of the dome. Upon this ledge the two men had been at work for some time, having previously finished the painting above by means of ladders fastened from the cross on the summit of the dome. On this narrow shelfing, where the men were now at work, Fishback would frequently let go all support from the dome, and walk out on the very edge, to show his nerve and bravado. The enterates of his companion not to do so only induced him to show still greater recklessness, until all at once his companion saw him going, when no power of his could save him. He had lost his balance, and, falling, struck first upon a cornice quite a distance below, and then upon the ground, falling upon the right side of the head and shoulder, instantly killing him, causing the blood to spout from his ears, and driving the right side of his head and face into a horrid shape.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I desire through the columns of the Gazette to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and Rock county to the following well known, reliable and prompt paying

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Representing in the Aggregate

CASH ASSETS

to the amount of

\$3,175,000.00.

Its Success Unparalleled in the Annals of

INSURANCE:

Cash Capital, - \$400,000.00
Cash Assets, - \$582,325.00

THE PHOENIX COMPANY

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

And having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses, the

Phoenix has no Rival in America.

H. KELLOGG, S. L. LOOMIS,

Secretary, President.

BRANCH OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

R. H. & H. M. MAULI, Genl. Agents.

Nos. 31 and 32 West Third Street.

For further information apply to

THE CITY TREASURER.

Has removed his office to the room over the Meat Market on the upper bridge, and he respectfully gives notice to all who have not paid in their taxes to do so without delay, and save costs, as the time for collecting the same is drawing to a close.

Geo. A. YOUNG, City Treasurer.

Janesville, September 18th, 1860. spilawf

A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Fancy Dress Silks than we are now opening, the style and quality are far superior to any ever before received by us; in fact all our goods are selected with great care, as to pattern, quality, &c., &c.

We are now receiving over \$100,000 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKey, who is now in New York attending the great European sales of the season.

Look out for a mammoth handbill in a few days.

McKey & BRO.

East side Main St. Red painted building.

September 14th, 1860. spilawf

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, September 10, 1860.

Our reporter is absent from town and leaves us with a regular report of the market for the past week.

The price of wheat advanced 4¢/bbl this morning, and sales were made at 75¢/bbl for shipping, and 80¢/bbl for milling grades, the market closing firm at the above price.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 60¢/bbl; good to choice mill spring 60¢/bbl; common to fair 58¢/bbl.

CORN—shelled 70¢/bbl per bushel.

OATS—good local demand at 17¢/bbl per bushel.

RYE—fair request at 25¢/bbl per bushel.

BARLEY—prime samples in demand at 40¢/bbl per bushel, common quality 25¢/bbl.

POTATOES—plenty at 20¢/bbl per bushel.

BUTTER—scarce and in demand at 15¢/bbl.

Eggs—in good demand at 6¢/dozen.

HAMS—Green, 6 to 8¢; Dry, salted, 10; Dry, fat, 12 to 13.

Flour—spring at 25¢, per 100 lbs.

POLTRY—chicken, 6¢; turkeys, 7¢.

Wool—ranging at 20¢/bbl per pound for common to best.

Chicago Market.

Tuesday evening, September 18.

There was quite a panic in wheat at the opening of change and prices fell 2¢c. No 2 spring sold down to 70¢, and No 1 to 65¢, at which figures a large business was done, both by shippers and speculators. At the close of change there was a better feeling, and prices improved 1¢c, and closed steady. There were some transactions in flour, and some 100 bags were taken by millers at 17¢/bbl.

There was less doing in flour and only a few lots were reported at 16¢/bbl for good to choice spring for No 2, 17¢/bbl for No 1 in stores, and 18¢/bbl. Oats steady at 50¢ in store. Barley in request.

Barley quiet at 50¢.

WHEAT ARRIVAL OF GLASSWARE!

A T WHEELOCK'S,

CONSISTING IN part of All Kinds and Styles of Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Goblets, Plates, and Small Dishes, and

and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE.

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED;

LANTERNS, LAMPS, & C.

ALL KINDS OF BLOWN GLASS

BRUIT JARS:

that seal themselves by simple pressure, requiring no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

September 11th, 1860. spilawf

VOL. 5 Wisconsin Reports, received this day at NEWELL'S.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY.

Located at Bank City, Wisconsin.

H. J. TURNER, A. M., PRINCIPAL,

5th Academic Year.

This Institution is strictly a High School.

It is under the immediate supervision of Prof. Turner, formerly of Utica, N. Y. Prof. Turner's long experience as a teacher, the beautiful and ample playgrounds, the high moral and religious character, and the educational position, render this school a model for all others.

He who should wish to confide their children to the care of Prof. Turner, who will impress upon the studies of the institution, and give it his particular attention to the moral and spiritual welfare of his scholars, will find in him a teacher of the family, will be the language of the institution.

German and Spanish are also written and spoken.

Prof. Turner will guarantee that, independent of their native tongue, his will be the language of the school.

When you write to Prof. Turner, send him a copy of your paper, and he will forward it to you.

Price, \$100 per year.

Full Compliance with State Laws.

Applications solicited and Policies issued.

In all the above companies, at application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

for Janesville and Vicinity.

Blacksmith's Coal.

Received this day. A Splendid assortment, which

is divided annually among policy-holders.

Lessons Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

Full Compliance with State Laws.

spilawf

WARRANTOR DEEDS FOR SALE.

